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Attorneys for Defendants
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

BABAK HATAMIAN and LUSSA DENNJ
SALVATORE, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.,
RORY P. READ, THOMAS J. SEIFERT,
RICHARD A. BERGMAN AND LISA T.
SU,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 4:14-cv-00226-YGR

**STIPULATION AND [PROPOSED]
PROTECTIVE ORDER REGARDING
ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY
MATERIALS**

MODIFIED BY THE COURT AT ¶ 6.3

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

This Stipulation and [Proposed] Protective Order Regarding Attorneys' Eyes Only Materials ("AEO Order") supplements the Stipulation Regarding Confidentiality and Protective Order ("Protective Order") dated August 10, 2015 [Dkt. 136]. The AEO Order shall supersede the Protective Order only with respect to materials designated either "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." The Protective Order remains applicable to all other types of confidential materials.

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action will involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated AEO Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 14.4, below, that this Stipulated AEO Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

1 2.4 Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seek access to “HIGHLY
2 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter.

3 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that
4 it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
5 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES
6 ONLY.”

7 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the
8 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,
9 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or
10 responses to discovery in this matter.

11 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
12 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a
13 consultant in this action..

14 2.8 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or
15 Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another
16 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by
17 less restrictive means.

18 2.9 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information
19 or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential CW Information or Items,” disclosure of which, to
20 anyone other than Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, would create a substantial risk of
21 serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

22 2.10 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House
23 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

24 2.11 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
25 entity not named as a Party to this action.

26 2.12 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this
27 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this
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1 action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of
2 that party.

3 2.13 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
4 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

5 2.14 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
6 Material in this action.

7 2.15 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
8 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
9 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
10 subcontractors.

11 2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
12 “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or as
13 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

14 2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
15 Producing Party.

16 3. SCOPE

17 The protections conferred by this Stipulated AEO Protective Order cover not only
18 Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from
19 Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material;
20 and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might
21 reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulated AEO Protective
22 Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at
23 the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its
24 disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order,
25 including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information
26 known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the
27 disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of
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1 confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed
2 by a separate agreement or order.

3 4. DURATION

4 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by
5 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court
6 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all
7 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after
8 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this
9 action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time
10 pursuant to applicable law.

11 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

12 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party
13 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care
14 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.
15 To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only
16 those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so
17 that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is
18 not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

19 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
20 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
21 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary
22 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

23 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated
24 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection
25 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is
26 withdrawing the mistaken designation. In addition, the parties shall meet and confer in advance
27 of any request to file documents under seal with the Court.

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1 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
 2 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
 3 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
 4 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

5 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

6 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
 7 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
 8 Party affix the legend “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or
 9 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to each page that contains
 10 protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
 11 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making
 12 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection
 13 being asserted.

14 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
 15 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which
 16 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all
 17 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
 18 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES
 19 ONLY”). After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced,
 20 the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection
 21 under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must
 22 affix the appropriate legend (“HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or
 23 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) to each page that contains
 24 Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
 25 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making
 26 appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection
 27 being asserted.

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 30 days from receipt of the final transcript to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 30 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated AEO Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 30 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 30-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless

otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Stipulated AEO Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service

1 of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the
 2 confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to
 3 review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation
 4 is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to
 5 the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first
 6 or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer
 7 process in a timely manner.

8 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
 9 intervention, the parties shall follow the Court's Standing Order in Civil Cases regarding
 10 Discovery and Discovery Motions. The parties may file a joint letter brief regarding retaining
 11 confidentiality within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties
 12 agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier.
 13 Failure by a Designating Party to file such discovery dispute letter within the applicable 21 or 14
 14 day period (set forth above) with the Court shall automatically waive the confidentiality
 15 designation for each challenged designation. If, after submitting a joint letter brief, the Court
 16 allows that a motion may be filed, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent
 17 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements
 18 imposed in the preceding paragraph. The Court, in its discretion, may elect to transfer the
 19 discovery matter to a Magistrate Judge.

20 In addition, the parties may file a joint letter brief regarding a challenge to a
 21 confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge
 22 to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. If, after submitting a joint
 23 letter brief, the Court allows that a motion may be filed, any motion brought pursuant to this
 24 provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has
 25 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph. The
 26 Court, in its discretion, may elect to refer the discovery matter to a Magistrate Judge.

27 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
 28 Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose

unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a letter brief to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items.

Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who has signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(1), below, have been followed;

(c) Experts of the Parties (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed;

(d) a mediator engaged by Counsel of Record and any staff;

(e) the court and its personnel;

(f) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

“HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items may only be disclosed to the parties identified in sections 7.2(a) and (e) of this Stipulated AOE Protective Order.

7.3 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Designated House Counsel or Experts.

(a)(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that sets forth the full name of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence.

(a)(2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert,

(2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert's current resume, (4) identifies the Expert's current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated House Counsel or Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within 7 days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

1 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to Designated House Counsel or
 2 the Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail
 3 (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected
 4 Material to its Designated House Counsel or Expert.

5 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
 6 LITIGATION

7 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
 8 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
 9 – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS'
 10 EYES ONLY" that Party must:

11 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall
 12 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

13 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue
 14 in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject
 15 to this Stipulated AEO Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated
 16 AEO Protective Order; and

17 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by
 18 the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

19 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the
 20 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "HIGHLY
 21 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW –
 22 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or
 23 order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating
 24 Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential
 25 material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a
 26 Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.
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9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – CW – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated AEO Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated AEO Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Stipulated AEO Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated AEO Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Stipulated AEO Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e)(2) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Stipulated AEO Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

1 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

2 Dated: October 6, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

3 LATHAM & WATKINS LLP

4 By: /s/ Patrick E. Gibbs

5 Patrick E. Gibbs

6 Attorney for Defendants ADVANCED MICRO
7 DEVICES, INC., RORY P. READ, THOMAS J.
SEIFERT, RICHARD A. BERGMAN, AND LISA T. SU

8 ///

9 Dated: October 6, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

10 LABATON SUCHAROW LLP

11 By: /s/ Jonathan Gardner

12 Jonathan Gardner

13 Attorney for Lead Plaintiffs KBC ASSET
14 MANAGEMENT NV and ARKANSAS TEACHER
RETIREMENT SYSTEM

15 Dated: October 6, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

16 MOTLEY RICE LLC

17 By: /s/ James Hughes

18 James Hughes

19 Attorney for Lead Plaintiffs KBC ASSET
20 MANAGEMENT NV and ARKANSAS TEACHER
RETIREMENT SYSTEM

21 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

22 Dated: October 8, 2015

23 

24 THE HON. YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS
United States District Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BABAK HATAMIAN and LUSSA DENNJ
SALVATORE, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES, INC.,
RORY P. READ, THOMAS J. SEIFERT,
RICHARD A. BERGMAN, AND LISA
T. SU,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 14-cv-00226-YGR

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Stipulation Protective Order Regarding Attorneys’ Eyes Only Materials entered in the above-
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 14 Title: _____

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 16 Representing: _____

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 18 Date: _____
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